

as the males, one specimen in this series being quite reddish brown, suggesting the *senicula* group.

The skulls of both sexes are rather smaller than those of *A. belzebul*.

Dimensions (in millimetres):—

	Sex.	Skin.			Skull.							
		Head and body.	Tail.	Hind foot.	Greatest length.	Basilar length.	Zygomatic breadth.	Interorbital breadth.	Breadth of brain-case, across squamosal region.	Palatilar length.	Post-palatil length.	Length of upper cheek-teeth (from front of $p^1$ to back of $m^3$ ).
* <i>A. discolor</i> .....	♂	594	547	134	125	103·5	79	13·4	52	40·8	62·8	35·2
<i>A. belzebul</i> ...	♂	600	605	15	136	111·2	86	15·5	56	47	64	36·6
<i>A. discolor</i> .....	♀	456	537	119	103	79	61	9·4	45	34	45·7	28·6
<i>A. belzebul</i> ...	♀	485	580	140	112	86	66	10	54	34·8	51	32

XLVI.—*Descriptions of Three new Freshwater Fishes from West Africa.* By G. A. BOULENGER, F.R.S.

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*Polypterus ansorgii*.

Body as deep as broad in front, its depth  $7\frac{1}{2}$  to 8 times in total length. Head nearly twice as long as broad, 4 to  $4\frac{1}{4}$  times in total length, much flattened, with supero-lateral eyes and flat interorbital region; jaws equal in front; length of snout 5 to  $5\frac{1}{3}$  times in length of head; eye 8 times in length of head,  $1\frac{1}{3}$  to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times in interocular width; latter less than distance between eye and spiracle; no azygous shield between the nasals; a series of 3 or 4 shields between postorbital and spiracular shields; suboperculum not or but slightly larger than eye. Dorsal with XIII or XIV spines, all strongly overlapping when folded. Anal 12–13. Pectoral reaching beyond vertical of first dorsal spine. 55 or 56 scales in a longitudinal series, 11 to 13 between occiput and first

\* Skin dimensions taken from dried skins.

dorsal spine, 42 to 46 round middle of body. Greyish brown above, with 7 or 8 black bars across the back, and a series of 11 to 13 squarish black spots along each side, with smaller and more irregular ones below; fins spotted and mottled with blackish.

Three specimens, measuring from 180 to 205 mm., were obtained in June last at Tchitoli, on the River Corbal, Portuguese Guinea, by Dr. W. J. Ansorge; one of them has been presented by him to the British Museum.

*Polypterus ansorgii* occupies a position intermediate between Sections I. and II. of the synopsis given by me in the first volume of the British Museum 'Catalogue of African Freshwater Fishes,' but is on the whole nearer the first. The only described species with which it need be compared are *P. congicus* and *P. endlicheri*, in both of which the lower jaw projects distinctly beyond the snout.

Along with the specimens of the new species Dr. Ansorge obtained at the same place several young *Polypterus palmas*, Ayres, measuring 80 to 100 mm., with VIII or IX dorsal spines, and more or less developed external gills.

#### *Gnathonemus brucei*.

Depth of body 3 times in total length, length of head  $4\frac{1}{2}$  times. Head as long as deep, with curved upper profile; snout  $\frac{1}{4}$  length of head; teeth conical, 5 in upper jaw, 6 in lower; chin with feeble globular swelling; eye  $\frac{2}{3}$  length of snout,  $\frac{1}{2}$  interorbital width. Dorsal 25, originating above fifth ray of anal, its length  $\frac{1}{2}$  its distance from head. Anal 30, nearer base of caudal than base of ventral. Pectoral pointed, a little shorter than head, extending to base of ventral. Caudal  $\frac{3}{2}$  scaled, with moderately long pointed lobes. Caudal peduncle twice as long as deep. 60 scales in lateral line,  $\frac{15}{18}$  in transverse series on body,  $\frac{11}{10}$  in transverse series between dorsal and anal, 12 round caudal peduncle. Brown (dirty greenish in life), darker above, paler below; fins dark brown.

Total length 150 mm.

A single specimen from the Ogun River at Aro, S. Nigeria, interior of Lagos, obtained in December by Major G. E. Bruce, and presented by him to the British Museum.

Most nearly related to *G. angolensis*, Blgr., from Angola, which has a larger eye, fewer scales in a transverse series on the body, and a more slender caudal peduncle.

#### *Labeo ogunensis*.

Body rather strongly compressed, its depth  $3\frac{3}{4}$  to 4 times

in total length. Head  $1\frac{2}{3}$  times as long as broad, its length  $4\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{2}{3}$  times in total length; snout rounded, very prominent, with nuptial tubercles of unequal size; eye superolateral, in middle of length of head, 5 to  $5\frac{1}{2}$  times in length of head,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times in interorbital width; inner surface of lips with numerous transverse plicæ; a minute barbel, hidden in the folds at side of mouth. Dorsal III 10, slightly nearer caudal than end of snout, strongly notched; longest ray as long as or slightly longer than head. Anal II 5, longest ray  $\frac{3}{4}$  to  $\frac{4}{5}$  length of head. Pectoral as long as head, not reaching ventral; latter below middle of dorsal. Caudal deeply forked. Caudal peduncle as long as deep. Scales 34–35  $\frac{5\frac{1}{2}}{6\frac{1}{2}}$ ,  $3\frac{1}{2}$ –4 between lateral line and root of ventral, 12 round caudal peduncle. Dark greenish above (in life) and on the fins, muddy greenish white below.

Total length 170 mm.

Two specimens from Aro, obtained, along with the *Gnathonemus* here described, by Major Bruce, and presented by him to the British Museum.

Allied to *L. obscurus*, Pellegr.; distinguished by the smaller eye and one scale more in a transverse series above the lateral line.

#### XLVII.—*New African Mammals in the British Museum.*

By OLDFIELD THOMAS.

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##### *Perodicticus faustus*, sp. n.

Intermediate between the grey *P. ibeanus* and the brown species of the West Coast.

Size as usual. General colour, when seen at a distance, very much as in the brown species (*P. edwardsi* and *batesi*) of the Kameruns and Gaboon, but on closer examination there prove to be quite a large number of hoary-tipped hairs intermingled with the general fur on the body behind the shoulders—that is to say, the region where in *P. ibeanus* the colour is almost completely hoary grey. The ordinary woolly fur is slaty at base, then drab-coloured, with blackish tips, considerably darker than in *P. ibeanus*; of the thin outer hairs projecting beyond the wool-hairs perhaps half are blackish and half hoary-tipped. Under surface, head, arms, and legs dull drab, a number of hoary-tipped hairs on the outer side of the forearms and thighs; hands and feet grey, more thinly